



THE GLEICHEN CALL



Eleventh Year, No. 4

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917

Per Year \$1.50

The Red Cross Calico Ball Nets \$221.60

The ladies of the Gleichen Branch of the Red Cross Society desire to thank Messrs. Young and James for guaranteeing all expenses in connection with the orchestra, the local R. N. W. M. P. for decorating the hall, E. D. Hardwick and others who assisted in the sale of tickets and the ladies who contributed cakes and sandwiches for the supper for the Calico Ball.

Below is the financial statement of the ball, which shows the hand some surplus of \$221.60:

Donations:	
J A Ramsay	\$ 10 00
J W Jowett	5 00
Wm Gordon	5 00
J H Gooderham	5 00
R H Hogg	5 00
Mrs J H Wright	5 00
A Read	2 00
Mrs A E Jones	1 00
Mrs Rose	5 00
J E Ostrander	2 00
W P Pinder	10 00
2 Chinamen	1 75
R Richardson	1 00
Tickets sold	151 00
Supper	43 20
Cakes	3 00
Total	\$253 65
Expenditures:	
Hall hire	\$ 20 00
Printing	6 00
Light	3 00
Petty expense	2 50
Total	\$ 32 05
Surplus	\$221 60

J. Bruce Walker, Canadian commissioner of immigration, has been talking to a British interviewer on the subject of the British bounty on home-grown wheat and its effect on the Canadian wheat situation. His remarks are to the point and interesting.

First of all he does not think the bounty will result in any very largely increased home production—not to such degree at any rate as will have a material effect on prices for the Canadian crop. They as always, are certain to be regulated by the law of supply and demand and natural conditions the world over are such just now as to assure for the Canadian farmer a high price for his product. Speaking of natural conditions against which he sagely suggests even a bounty cannot successfully compete he draws attention to the fact that the United States is rapidly reaching the point when it will cease being an exporter of wheat. Then the Canadian wheat grower will have at his doors a steadily growing market, the demands from which will tend to stabilize prices. In this connection it is suggestive that according to Washington crop reports fall wheat in the United States has wintered very badly and there is every indication of one of the heaviest shortages in the history of country.

An up-to-date church. A Congregational church, one of the largest in Grand Rapids, Mich., has solved the prayer meeting problem. The attendance was not large, so they have shortened the time down to a half-hour of prayer and followed it with a dance that lasts till midnight. It is said the attendance has been greatly increased.

Miss L. Riley was taken dangerously ill Monday night with nervousness, but is now improving.

Many Minor Matters Muchly Mixed

Monday steers brought \$9.90 and hogs \$14.75 in Calgary.

Seeding is now general and will be in full swing by the end of the week.

H. Lockyear came up from Riverhurst, Sask., and spent the Easter holidays with his friends here.

Wm. Gordon returned last week from the Sarcee reserve, where he spent some weeks on departmental business.

Have your auto lights trimmed and burning and your license numbers tacked on. Ye know not what hour the cop cometh.

Frank Hill returned Monday from a buying trip through Saskatchewan with a carload of fine looking young registered Clydesdale horses.

Mrs. Ringer writes from Washington, Pa. that her daughter is now much better, but she will remain with her this summer in the east.

Miss Mabel Koefoed recently underwent a very serious operation in Rochester, and her many friends will be glad to learn she is now improving nicely.

Sergt. H. Devine sends a postcard to this office from the trenches in France stating he is well. The friends of "Sturphy" will be glad to hear even the little news of him.

The snowstorm on Monday rather seriously effected the Easter Patriotic dance and the net receipts may not be much over \$75, but this will not be known for certain until the sale of tickets from outside points are received. Those who attended despite having spent a most enjoyable evening.

Tuesday the Provincial police had about twenty of our respectable townsmen and farmers in police court, when J. L. Laycock, J. P., assessed them from \$7.50 to \$15 for not having new license numbers on their lights burning on their autos. Those who had old numbers were assessed \$15 as it was thought they knew better and had had ample time to procure them, while new owners paid half price.

Following the United States crop official estimate that the winter wheat crop would be fifty million bushels short of last year's comparatively low yield there was a remarkable rise in the wheat prices Monday and the Alberta cash showed an advance of almost ten cents, being marketed at \$2.08 1/2, which was about the general increase with the exception of Chicago, where the news had been anticipated to some extent on the previous markets.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is making an excellent attempt to assist the people of Alberta in a series of most effectively prepared advertisements appearing in the weekly and daily press, the first of which appears on page four of this issue. Hon. Duncan Marshall's appeal is two-fold—patriotic and personal. He offers assistance to the farmer, gardener and laborer, and tells how to reduce the high cost of living. Read his story of "The Plow Our Hops".

On Sunday C. R. Cousins arrived from Powell, Wyo.

George Watson was a visitor from Cochrane Friday.

M. Fielder arrived here Tuesday from Moosomin, Sask.

Get your groceries and lunches at Alfords. Open until 11 p.m. 31f

L. J. Langlaw of Tacoma, Wash., spent a few days in town this week.

O. E. Ahman of Spokane, Wash., spent a few days in town last week.

Nels Billings and Oscar Patterson arrived last week from Fernwood, Ida.

Hicks sells Semi-Ready at prices that can't be beat. Nothing cheap out the price.

J. H. Jordan, Herbert Birkman and G. Gunderson were visitors from Champion last Friday.

R. C. and A. Howard reached here Monday from Twin Valley, Minn. It is said it is their intention to locate here.

The United Producing Co. will present a vaudeville entertainment at the Opera House on Friday, April 20th, in eight acts.

There is a big attendance at the Calgary Horse Show and Bull Sale, which opened Tuesday and will continue until Friday night.

There is practically no shortage of labor in this district. In fact some men have hung about town several days before getting employment.

The freedom of the glorious west is fading. One can't buy a joy wagon and take it home until he sends all the way to Edmonton for law enough to permit him.

The Gleichen Red Cross beg to tender hearty thanks for following subscriptions. Messrs. Rouche and Riley for \$125 proceeds of a sale of a horse by auction at the Patriotic play March 30th, by courtesy of that committee. Collection at the Orange Lodge per T. W. Bates \$10. Donations by various Indians of Blackfoot reserve \$61.80 to April 7.

O. R. Johnston of Spokane, Wash., was in town last week and said he was here with a view to opening a stationery store and making a specialty of office supplies. He has travelled through the west as a salesman for a number of years and says he knows of no place that will be more suitable for the lines he intends to carry than Gleichen.

Alberta has been flooded with more slyster detectives the past few months than any civilized country should allow, and it is good to learn the government is cutting them out and promise to give us policemen with grey matter in their anatomy. Some of these amateur detectives might be useful on the end of a hoe, but it would more likely suffer rust between strokes. We all admire a real detective but some that float around are hardly fit for the name of a despised stool-pigeon.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

April 13—A Mammoth Combination sale, Victoria Park, Calgary.

April 10 to 13—Calgary Horse Show and Bull Sale.

April 20—Vaudville in the Opera House.

August 1 to 3—Western Canada Irrigation Association convention at Maple Creek, Sask.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Sta. Chapter No 18. O. E. S.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Say you read it in the CALL.

For results advertise in the CALL.

Our three churches were all well attended Easter Sunday.

J. O. Bogstie will have something to tell you in our next issue.

Yes, there was a fine display of millinery in Gleichen on Sunday. And, say, didn't the girls look just lovely.

Mrs. C. B. Hyndman left Saturday to enter a Calgary hospital, where she may undergo a surgical operation.

The snowstorm spoiled all outdoor pleasure Easter Monday, but by night it was pleasant again and the snow soon disappeared.

Miss C. Young has completed her course in Mount Royal College at Calgary, and returned home last week to accept a position in the Bank of Commerce.

How to get a good job of printing or anything else that you are not an artist at? Lay your plans and ideas before the artist and tell him you want the best he can produce consistent with your means.

J. W. Durno announces in another column a mammoth auction sale in Victoria Park Exhibition Grounds in Calgary on Friday, April 13th, at 10 a.m. The sale comprises high classed registered Clydesdale and Shire stallions, mares and fillies.

The law now allows any man a working card in Alberta who has qualified as a medical doctor in Canada or Great Britain. That is right, providing Alberta doctors are allowed the same privileges in the other provinces and Great Britain.

Mr. Farmer did you ever figure out what it costs you for writing paper a year? One paid lasts about a month and if it is decent paper it costs 40 cents a pad—\$4.80. If you count the sheets in a pad you will find usually 70—840 sheets for the year. Now at the CALL office we will give you for 20 cents more or \$5 for 1,000 sheets with the name of your farm, your own name and address and anything else you want on it, all neatly printed. Think it over. By buying a year's supply at one time you get more paper for your money and it is printed the way you order it. You are in business and you should show that you really mean business.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOY WANTED—After school hours and Saturdays Call office.

EGGS—For hatching, choice pure bred Barred Rocks 75c. for 15. Also, large young Barred Rock Setting Hens at \$1.25 each. Phone No. R410 or address Mrs. A. G. Edwards, Cluny, 7

FOR SALE—Registered Clyde stud cheap. John O. Buckley, Shamrock Farm, Gleichen. 6

EGGS—White Wyndotte for hatching. \$1.50 per doz. Mrs. W. James, Gleichen. 31f

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. and Mrs. Kemmel have entered into a business partnership and to buy anything from or to sell to either of them the consent of each must be obtained. Signed: H. KEMMEL, Mrs. C. KEMMEL.

FOR SALE—One Prairie State Sand Tray Incubator, 100 egg size and two universal hovers never been used, cost over \$40, will take \$25 for the lot. Apply Box 8 Call office. 4

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington cockerels, good laying strain. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville. 4

ESTRAY—2 sorrel colts, coming 3 years branded on right thigh ZL

\$5 per head reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to J. C. Barron, Gleichen. 4

FOR SALE—2 coming 2 years old registered Percheron stallions, bred from imported stuff. The kind that will mature into ton horses. Apply J. C. Hutchinson, Gleichen. 4

WANTED—2000 bu feed oats Pacific Cold Storage. 521f

FOR SALE—Mason and Risch Piano in good condition. Practically new. F. C. Vigar. 521f

WANTED—2 or 3 geese Mrs. Chris. Bartsch. 521f

FOR SALE—Good milk cows, fresh and coming in and one Grade Short-horn bull. Apply M. Bollinger. 3

WANTED—2000 bushels seed oats. Apply Box B, Call office. 501f

FOR SALE—By Gleichen Red Cross 100 bushels Banner seed oats, raised by N. W. McMillan Apply to P. McLean.

A CAR LOAD OF

FOR SALE Clydesdale Registered HORSES

Mostly Stallions, sired by the famous

"BYRONS PRIDE"

All are in Good Shape

May be seen at
G. F. TAYLOR'S
Livery Barn
Gleichen

For full information see
F. T. HILL
or
G. F. TAYLOR

OREGON & California Railway Co. Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportunity time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610 Portland, Oregon. 511f

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

The Cash Store

JUST ARRIVED

Childrens straw hats Boys spring coats
Boys suits Ladies shoes Men's spring
pants Men's working gloves Ladies
summer underwear

Laundry Soap

Soap took a big jump last week and the price we are selling Royal Crown and Golden West at is actually less than the wholesale price.

12 cakes for 45c.

ORANGES

We were sorry to disappoint a few customers last Saturday night and although oranges have advanced since last week we will again sell them on Saturday at same price

Reg. 35c oranges SATURDAY

4 doz. Oranges for \$1

Not more than 4 doz. to each customer

Matthews & Kidney, Ltd.

Now is the Time to

PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

See

W. C. REAZIN

Paints, Oils and Varnishes
Estimates Furnished

See my Imported

Samples of Wall Paper

before buying elsewhere

UNHAPPY ENDING OF GERMANY'S ATTEMPT AT WORLD DOMINATION

GERMAN DESPOTISM VERSUS MODERN DEMOCRACY

Harvard University Professor Has Issued a Denunciation of the Atrocious War Waged by the Hohenzollerns, in Which He Expresses No Doubt As To How the Struggle Will End

Over the imprint of the Houghton-Mifflin Company of Boston, and under the title "Germany versus Civilization," has just appeared one of the most effective denunciations of the "atrocious war" waged by German despotism against modern democracy. The author, William Roscoe Thayer, has long been closely identified with Harvard University, and is an historical writer of established repute. From first to last his monograph deals not with the military events, but with the fundamental issues at stake, and the evolution of Germany which made her ready for such an attempt at world domination. With him the conclusion of the whole matter is this:

"Those of us who believe in civilization know that liberty, the soul of democracy, is a permanent spiritual good which neither spring nor thrive. In its deathless presence the Imperial lusts of the Hohenzollerns, like the Empires of those who were greater than they, are seen in their true nature: material, mundane, mortal."

On the minds of those who have retained their essential humanity the effect of such an exposition is inevitably obsessive and depressive. The Prussianization of Germany is here traced as a process which tends to deepen the gloom hanging over the future of a State that might have been a potent factor in the uplift of humanity and in the progress of civilization. So far from having been drawn in too strong colors, the sketch by Mr. Thayer might have been made still more sombre by taking into view the existence of the Holy Roman Empire for practically a thousand years before Prussia experienced her modern revival, prior to the battle of Waterloo. From that time on it became an issue between Hohenzollern and Hapsburg which should dominate the German area in Europe. Bismarck and Sadova settled the matter in favor of Prussia, and thus doomed both States to a common moral destruction. Their coalition in this unprecedented double suicide will always be the greatest of all historical ironies.

Mr. Thayer has no lingering doubts as to how the gigantic struggle is going to end, any more than he has questions as to Prussia's motives as to the diabolism of her Kultur, which shuts out alike justice, freedom, pity and civility. "Under whatever name Kultur operates, it tends downwards. The individual who thinks himself a superman is likely to end in a madhouse or on the gallows; the nation, despotic King, or hierarchy which substitutes its own selfish interest for human rights, shut itself out from humanity, becomes inhuman, revives and worships standards of the Beast, and heads straight for perdition."

The part played by his own country in this awful contest for supremacy between Prussian Kultur and human civilization arouses in Mr. Thayer a feeling of contemptuous indignation that finds expression in a torrent of burning invective. He tears to shreds all pleas for neutrality in the face of such alternatives as Germany has presented to America in the absolutely unprovoked and unmitigatedly brutal treatment of Belgium, and unhesitatingly alleges that if Germany's course had not been checked in Belgium and stopped in France she would have tried to overthrow Great Britain and overrun America.—Toronto Globe.

An Invisible Clock.

A public clock which can be heard but not seen is one of London's curious possessions. It is in the tower of St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, and is the only public clock in the immediate neighborhood. It chimes the quarters and the hours, but commits itself no further. It has no dial, no hands, no outward and visible sign of any kind, show that it is a clock. This eccentricity, it is explained, is the result of two causes, one aesthetic, the other financial. When the tower was built in 1897 a clock was suggested as an afterthought, but the architect protested that it would mean the addition of 15 feet to the tower, and the ruin of its cherished proportions. A second point was that the church, having but slender funds, could not afford a clock with a dial. A compromise was arrived at by installing the works of a chiming clock in the belfry without dial or hands.

Canada's Red Cross Work

The growth of the Canadian Red Cross work has been in proportion to the need, as far as such can be accomplished. Not only have the wants of the Canadian wounded been attended to, but the Imperial Red Cross has been assisted as well. Canada ships supplies to the Russians, French, Montenegrins, Serbians and Belgians. Each mail that comes from England tells of some new development of Canadian Red Cross enterprise. Recently a convalescent home for Canadian nurses has been opened near Margate. Recreation huts are being erected at each of the Canadian hospitals in France. In short, there is no last word in Canadian Red Cross efficiency. It aims always at fulfilling some new need.

Clark: Do you believe in preparedness?
Chubleigh: Sure! I never go home late without having an excuse all framed up.

About 100 species of oysters have been classified by scientists.

The Control of Weeds

Some Weeds Are Friendly to Certain Cultivated Crops

We must study weeds in order to successfully combat them. A knowledge of their habits, growth and distribution is essential before much progress can be made in their eradication.

Annuals are those which spring up and mature their seed in one season, such as wild mustard. If this weed can be prevented from maturing so that no seeds will be formed it is evident that it must soon be exterminated. As the roots do not live over winter a supply of seed is necessary that it should persist.

However, the seeds of many of the most noxious annuals are encased in an oily covering. This enables them to resist decay for years. They only need sunshine, air and moisture to enable them to germinate. There are many forces at work fighting for the life of the weeds, each of which must be understood and overcome before victory can be attained.

Biennials require two years to complete their growth and produce seed. Of this class the burdock is an example.

Most of these weeds have a strong tap root growing deep into the soil. During the first year the plant stores up large quantities of starch in this root, which is utilized the second year in producing seed. Being productive from the seed only, any cultivation that will prevent maturity will be effective. This, however, is not so easy as these weeds often take possession of fence corners and places where ordinary implements of tillage do not reach. The only satisfactory way to deal with them is to cut the tap root off below the crown, say three inches, with a sharp spade or spud.

Perennials live and produce seed for many years. They are of two classes, the ordinary perennial which reproduces itself only from seed and the creeping or running perennial which in addition to producing seeds also send up new plants from the parent stem.

An example of the first class is the ox-eyed daisy, of the second, the Canadian thistle and couch grass.

The roots of the latter contain a large number of latent buds, and whenever the soil is stirred in moist weather they spring into life. If a root is broken or cut during a warm moist time, each of those roots will send out a new plant, hence it follows that during such times land infested with those weeds should not be worked.

Hoar crops and summerfallowing that is improperly done is more likely to increase than destroy the weeds. The cultivation should be done when the weather is dry and warm. Work the land so as to bring the roots of these plants to the sun or keep them under the ground by means of some smother crop, such as clover or buckwheat.

Certain farm crops are conducive to certain kinds of weeds. For instance, fall wheat and rye appear to be excellent friends of cockle and pigeon weed; spring grains of wild oats, mustard and foxtail; meadows and pastures, of curled dock, ox-eyed daisy and plantain. Keeping this fact in mind, it will be readily seen that one of the best methods to destroy weeds is to follow a regular rotation of crops. Grow spring crops on the land that is infested with weeds that are common among fall grain and vice versa.

In the former case the spring cultivation required for putting in the crop will destroy most of the weeds that commenced to grow the previous fall, and in the latter case the crop is harvested before many of the weeds have had time to mature their seeds.

Pastures and meadows generally destroy the annuals, but are troubled with biennials and perennials. The cultivation that would take place during a three or four years' rotation would keep them in check pretty effectively. The hoe crop that comes in during the rotation, if properly done, is the best crop for rearing the land of all classes of weeds.

A good crop to destroy Canada thistles is red clover cut about the middle of June when the thistles are coming in blossom; then cut again for seed about September 1. If this is followed by a crop of timothy hay the next year the thistles will be pretty well subdued.

Sleep destroy many weeds that are not touched by other stock. Shallow cultivation soon after harvest will start many of the seeds growing which will be destroyed by late plowing. The threshing machine should be thoroughly cleaned before it comes on the farm. All grain fed to the stock should be ground. Land should not be idle, but should be kept constantly at work or in grass.

A Matter of Height.

We are informed by an otherwise eracious friend that he was standing in front of a downtown department store, gazing raptly into one of the display windows, when he heard this conversation:

"Tell me, Grace," said a man whose wife—or maybe she wasn't—made him stop while she rubbed at the dresses, "when you're getting a dress, which costs more—the waist or the skirt?"

"Why, that depends," said the woman.

"On the season, I suppose."

"How could it depend on the season, silly?"

"Well, this season the skirts come high, but the waists don't—ain't I right?"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Life Insurance Examiner: Ah—you have suicidal impulses, do you—are they frequent?

Applicant: Oh, yes, I get 'em every time your agent comes into my office.

Looking Backward

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbuncle coming to the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it!"—Christian Register.

Railway Fire Protection

Material Results Secured Through Active Work By Railways

Satisfactory progress was made during 1915 in the railway fire protection work, which has been handled during the past four seasons under the regulations of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The co-operation of the various federal and provincial fire protective organizations has been given freely, and with very few exceptions, the railways have also co-operated heartily and effectively.

A total of 686 fires in forest sections is reported as having originated within 300 feet of the lines of railways subject to the Railway Commission's jurisdiction. Of these, 43.4 per cent. are definitely attributed to railway agencies, 27.8 per cent. to known causes other than railways, and 28.8 per cent. to unknown causes. Of the total area burned over, amounting to about 37,263 acres, 33.1 per cent. is chargeable against the railways, 20.9 per cent. to known causes other than railways, and 46 per cent. to unknown causes. The total damage done is estimated at \$74,256. Of this, the railways are definitely charged with only 11.2 per cent., while 24.2 per cent. of the damage is due to known causes other than railways, and 64.6 per cent. to unknown causes.

The railways, exclusive of Government lines and a few railways having provincial charters, are directly charged with less than half of the total number of fires reported as having originated within 300 feet of the track; these burned over less than one-third of the total area reported, and did only one-tenth of the total estimated damage. This showing is distinctly favorable to the railways, especially when it is considered that this 10 per cent. of damage totals less than \$8,400. These figures show that the railways have been remarkably efficient in extinguishing their own fires, as well as those due to outside causes.

Of all fires reported, the causes are as follows: Locomotives, 33.9 per cent.; tramps, etc., 11.4 per cent.; settlers, 12.4 per cent.; other known causes, 3.1 per cent.; unknown causes, 28.8 per cent. It will thus be seen that the carelessness of tramps and settlers constitutes a very serious source of fire danger along railways, these two elements combined accounting for nearly one-fourth of the total number of fires reported.

—C. L., in Conservation.

Producing Timothy Seed

Good Opportunity is Presented to the Western Seed Grower

The department of agriculture for Alberta has issued a bulletin on timothy seed production that appears timely. It gives the market demands, extent of consumption, sources of production and information with regard to soil preparation, seeding, harvesting, threshing and marketing.

The gist of the bulletin, however, is the emphasis it puts on the opportunity for the western seed-grower. Canada requires 600,000 or 700,000 bushels and imports two-thirds of this from the states, where it is grown in \$100 or \$150 lands and pays a 17 1/2 per cent. war tariff. Why not produce it at home, on cheap lands for an open or even protected market, and of a quality that itself can defeat competition? The Alberta kernel is very plump, bright and attractive.

In relation to the general work of farm seed production in Alberta, the bulletin contains the following interesting and suggestive paragraphs:

"Independent of local or temporary conditions which favor the production of seed there are general and fundamental reasons why the special work of seed production over the whole series of field crops should be encouraged and established in the province. It is the kernel of the principle in seed production that the farther north a crop can be made to grow bountifully and mature satisfactorily the better constituted the seed is. This has already been demonstrated in Western Canada with respect to cereals. Alberta red advanced perceptibly on the turkey red from Kansas as to size of kernel, quality of coat and weight per bushel. The Alberta oat has practically made a new standard of weight per bushel fashionable for the greatest of feed grains. Good seed is the first condition to successful production of crops. Alberta cereals are already finding their way east and south through wholesale seed houses. The value of seed is a question of constitution, depending upon symmetry and perfection in kernel. The recognized plumpness of the Alberta timothy kernel is the latest evidence of the fitting and inevitable survival of the northern grown seed. There is every reason to expect that we shall have a general development in the special producing cereals, grasses and alfalfa. The combination of advantages represented in cheap land, suitable soil and climate and unlimited markets makes failure in the work practically impossible under reasonable management."

Victory Must Be Decisive

The enemy is still deeply entrenched far outside his own boundaries; he must be driven back to the Rhine, and, if the military victory which we are out to win is to be grasped, the Rhine must be crossed. Nothing short of a decisive military victory will secure the permanent peace of Europe. If the Central Powers were to surrender under the strain of the sea blockade, they would say: "We were not beaten by military power, but by the starving of our children." And, so excusing itself, Prussianism would keep up its head and look about for means of revenge. The armed peace would be no peace. But a military victory will exercise the spirit of Prussianism; it will also force to the surface all the elements of discontent which the blockade has created, and the result will be a complete achievement.—Glasgow Herald.

Britain's Meat Supplies

Unlimited Market for Canadian Produce in the Old Country

The United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1914-1915 imported meats having a total value of \$311,000,000. Only \$81,000,000 of this came from British possessions. Out of this latter amount no less than \$16,000,000 was for frozen beef from Australia. It will be seen from this statement that England is to a large extent dependent for her meat supplies upon countries outside of the British Empire. The Argentine sent no less than \$70,000,000 worth of chilled beef, frozen beef and canned beef. Canada contributed little outside of bacon and hams. Since the war broke out there have been continuous demands for meats of all kinds. Enormous supplies have been sent forward by the Argentine, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Uruguay. Some fairly large orders have also been placed in Canada.

With a view to studying the situation on the spot and acquiring information for the direction of Canadian production, Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, early in the year went to England and France, and on his return prepared a report which is amongst the most valuable and suggestive articles in The Agricultural War Book, 1916. This report is also contained in Pamphlet No. 19 of the Live Stock Branch.

The butting off of the big Russian supply has made a big opening for Canadian eggs, which will continue as long as the war lasts. After the war, Canada can hold her trade if we pay special attention to quality and grading.

Through a lessening of the Danish imports due largely to German purchasing in Denmark, Canada has been able to greatly to increase her exports. The war demands have been great, and the British workman has been able to buy bacon more freely. Canada can hold this increased trade if we keep up the quality and carefully look to the method of curing. The outlook for the feeding of hogs is promising at the present time.

We produce good beef in Canada, but the quantity of prime available for the British market is as yet quite limited. The home market and the United States appropriate all this. After an interesting trial, however, it has been found that France is, and will continue to be, a good market for our frozen beef; possibly also Italy.

This is but a brief reference to some of the chief points of Mr. Arkell's survey. It would seem that while the war lasts there will be an increasing demand for meat of all kinds, for eggs, poultry and dairy products, particularly cheese. After the war is over there will be some re-adjustments that cannot now be foreseen, but through the enormous destruction of livestock in Europe, and the tremendous draughts that have been made on the surplus products of the rest of the world, there must result an enhanced value in live stock of all kinds. There may be some uncertainty as to market conditions of grain after the war, but not so as to live stock and live stock products.

No Trust in Hohenzollerns

"Nobody Home" to Talk Peace With the Kaiser

The German Chancellor has talked peace in a lordly German sort of way. Ultimate defeat is in sight, so with the approval of the Berlin Government a corps of orators is starting out to educate the public to accept a drawn. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has even said that Germany being willing to make terms, the Allies are responsible for all the slaughter and destruction that occurs from this time forward. This is all talk and bluster. How can the Allies think of entering into a peace agreement with the man who invented the "scrap-of-paper" phrase, broke a solemn treaty with Belgium and pleaded national necessity as his excuse for the crime?

What prospects would there be that he or the German Government would keep any peace compact? The whole record of that nation is against acceptance of its pledges or undertakings. If Germany still possessed the strength to do so, would she not disregard any national treaty whatsoever? It is the kernel of German history and the basic principle of German policy that no promise is binding if in the eyes of the war lords the immediate national interests seem to demand otherwise. As is pointed out by most reputable historians, it has been the practice of Prussia and the Hohenzollerns from time immemorial to violate their pledged troth and even to enter into treaties with the intention of breaking them as soon as it became convenient.

It will require something more than the promise of a Bethmann-Hollweg or the Royal hand of a Hohenzollern to assure the Allies of Germany's pacific intentions. As ruled today, Prussianized Germany is so untrustworthy that her opponents cannot consider terms with her until they have driven her back upon her own territory, crushed her on the field of battle, and taught the German masses that the Kaiser's bad faith and militarism will no longer save them. That is why we must refuse peace and keep on fighting. The war must go on until the Kaiser's vast war machine is so broken that it can never again menace the peace and liberties of the world.—Toronto News.

On most of the railway lines running out of London, Eng., it is common to see strips of land flanking the track neatly planted with cabbages, potatoes and beans, and in the evenings or at week-ends personally tended by the allotment worker. There is even a famous golf course not far from London where all the odd corners are planted with vegetable produce.

"I really don't believe," said Gladys, cooly, "that you particularly wanted to hear me sing."

"I did indeed," her admirer protested. "I had never heard you."

PREPARATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO PROSECUTE WAR TO THE END

ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES PHENOMENAL

Weekly Output of Cartridges is now Greater by Millions than the Annual Output Before Commencement of the War, and Other Equipment Being Produced Accordingly

To Harness the Tides

Planning to Develop Power from the Tides in Bay of Fundy

The tides are about to be tied down to labor. At Wolfville, Nova Scotia, a development company has made a survey on the water of the Bay of Fundy with a view of developing a tide-water project at Cape Split. An American expert in hydraulic production of electricity is the scientific guide of that expedition. As Americans are too proud to develop such tide waters as they have for power, it may be expected that this man on a foreign tide may get results to wake us up in this country.

The tides of the Bay of Fundy are famous for their ups and downs as the revolutions of Mexico, if not more so. A current motor recently experimented with in the Gaspe River, was twelve feet long and two and one-half feet high, and is reported to have developed power as the tide rose which reached a maximum of two horse-power by the time the machine was submerged. The later experiments at Cape Split are said to have shown that motors developed 50 horse-power in a tide current which ran nine miles an hour. As the machine is made like a crab, it takes advantage of the tide going out as well as coming in.—Worcester Telegram.

Great Britain, he said recently, which had throughout been the Treasury of the Allies, had now become their armory. There are now scattered up and down the country some 4,000 controlled firms producing munitions of war.

Ninety arsenals have been built or adapted. Our weekly output of 303 cartridge is greater by millions than our annual output before the war. There is a certain machine-gun being produced by the hundred every week in a factory ordered, planned, and built during the past twelve months, which had never been made in Great Britain before 1915. The output of guns and howitzers has been increased by several hundred per cent.

France, Russia and Italy have been supplied by or through Great Britain with many of the most important munitions of war. Twenty thousand tons of steel have been and are being sent to France.

There were 184,000 women engaged in war industries in 1914. Today there are 666,000. The total number of war workers in 1914 was 1,198,600. It had now increased to 3,500,000. There were 471 different munition processes upon which women were now engaged.

In every branch of the Ministry of Munitions the best business brains of the country had been placed at the nation's disposal in the great work of industrial reorganization. Some of these men had given up incomes which would make a Cabinet Minister's month water, and were working like galley slaves, week in and week out, without a penny reward, even if a business government is meant government by business men, then we had arrived at a business government so far as the Ministry of Munitions was concerned.

"For a long time," Mr. Kellaway added, "our anti-aircraft gunners had been crying out for an improved height-finder for Zeppelins, the existing height-finders being slow, clumsy, and having a margin of error of hundreds of feet. You will realize how that handicapped our gunners in their attempts to bring down Zeppelins. Three men set to work on the problem, and in two or three months they produced a height-finder which gave rapidly and exactly the height of a Zeppelin. It was an important discovery, but the problem was only one of hundreds which are continually cropping up."

Magnificent Work of Patrol

In a report to the Admiralty, reviewing the operations of the Dover patrol since December, 1915, an important commendation of officers for meritorious conduct, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commander of the patrol, says that in the six months, more than 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men-of-war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol lines. Of these only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by enemy vessels.

"But to effect this security to merchant shipping," says the Admiral, "I regret that over 4 per cent. of our patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men lost to the nation."

The Admiral further notes that the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all sea transports to and from the British army in France, and that this vast transport has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not a single life has been lost during the sea passage.

A Slight Misunderstanding

The girl's father, a gruff, stout old fellow, came into the parlor at 9.30 with his watch in his hand. The young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture that the girl had asked him to fix.

"Young man, do you know what time it is?" asked the father, jumping down. "I was just going."

He rushed into the hall, seized his coat and hat, with father following. As the caller reached for the door, father again asked him if he knew the time.

"Yes, sir. Good night." And he left without putting his coat on.

The old gentleman turned to his daughter in genuine astonishment: "What is the matter with that young fellow? I wanted him to tell me the time so I could set my watch."

According to an official statement, the war expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds twenty million dollars a month, or about \$700,000 a day. The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay and separation allowances of the troops. This item is running at the rate of about twelve million dollars a month.

Pension for Capt. Fryatt's Widow

The British Government has recommended the granting of an extra pension of \$500 annually to Capt. Fryatt's widow, besides the sum to which she is entitled under the Government's compensation plan.

The Great Eastern railroad, of one of whose ships Capt. Fryatt was the master, is also granting his widow a \$1,250 annuity.

On the Battlefield

Sensations of a Soldier in the Thick of the Fight

Referring to the feeling of a man on the battlefield, an officer of the 13th Canadian Scottish, who has returned to Toronto on leave, states: "The idea of being killed never affected me in the slightest, and I know many a man who was never any good at sports, and who had no nerve whatever, who was a cowering gold soldier. My theory is that your nervous system changes altogether. You seem to be a different person. I remember standing up at that show on the 19th of April when a shell came along and literally strewn on a hedge the man who was standing beside me. I felt no sense of fear whatever, only a slight anger. If you are up and doing something you don't mind the shells at all, but if you have to lie in the trench there are occasions on which everybody is scared pea-green, and the man who says he is not is a liar."

"A man sweats a good deal in the trench," continued the officer, "and his greatest need seems to be water rather than food. The men usually get more food than they can eat. The water is not very good even to the most callous taste. France is such a highly cultivated country that the wells are practically sunk in manure piles. To this taste is added various substances which the doctors claim render the water harmless. It may be so, but it doesn't smell like it."

Germans Show How Wind Blows Cheap editions of Shakespeare and Dickens' works are being printed and circulated in Germany. Commenting upon the mysterious fact that the "Frankfurt News" says: "Let us not forget that peace will come, that reconciliation will be sought" (the News does not say by whom!), and that for this purpose mutual belittlement was peacefully shaving in his should not be under-estimated. Especially suitable for this object will be the works of authors who do not directly speak to us of events of our own era.

The Mayor of Munich has again said that the state of affairs in his city is "most revolting. . . . I have been asked to refrain from giving public utterance to the facts on the ground that the enemy may rejoice. I don't care what the enemy knows. The trouble is that the German people do not know what is taking place in their very midst."

Joke Was On Hun Colonel

An amusing proof of the element of surprise in the French attack is furnished in a story which reached Paris recently from the Santerre front. A German colonel one morning was peacefully shaving in his dugout, when his orderly shouted down: "The French are coming!"

The colonel said the German equivalent of "Tell that to the horse manes," and went on lathering. Ten minutes afterwards, with an un-German sense of humor, he told the story to his French captors.—London Times.

War Maps Won't Feed People.

The Chancellor's war maps do not feed the German people or reinforce their armies. The great extension of lines offer, on the contrary, a most perplexing military problem when the enemy will not make peace and victorious armies cannot be replenished. That lesson has come home to all the conquerors in history, and we believe we can bring it home to Germany. We understand the passionate desire to make peace according to the map, the vehement protests that Germany is not responsible for this "stupides of wars," as Herr Bahlm has called it, but we have our work to do, and we mean to do it to the end.—Westminster Gazette.

Toronto caller during the heat spell last week: How do you feel, Mrs. X?

Mrs. X: Like going into liquidation.

A Square Deal For the Farmer

This company is constantly marketing the grain of hundreds of farmers and securing the highest possible market prices.

Our purpose is co-operative purely; your interests are our interests. Naturally the more service, the better the results we obtain for you, the better for ourselves.

We believe in a square deal for everybody and the phenomenal growth of our business is proving the success of this policy.

We give track quotations or handle grain on consignment.

Let us show you how our trained selling organization can serve you—see our Agent.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

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16

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of High Class Registered Clydesdale and Shire Stallions,
Mares and Fillies.

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During the week of the Calgary Horse Show and Bull Sale

20 Head of Clydesdale Stallions.
2 Head of Shire Stallions
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CAR LOAD OF YOUNG HORSES FOR SALE

at Right Prices

This is an exceptionally fine bunch, but if
you require something stronger see my

STEEL MULE

Roy M. Allen

The amalgamated Presbyterian
Church of Gleichen holds services
as follows: Morning service 11,
evening 7.30, Sunday school every
Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week
Bible class at 8. You are cordially
invited to each and all of these
services. Hymn books provided.
Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

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BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left
thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and
left shoulder. Cattle branded H2
left ribs or left hip or both left ribs
and left hip. 101 left hip — left
ribs.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

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THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917

"Give until it hurts", is the Patriotic Fund slogan.

And now the Yankee and Canucks will become full
brothers fighting side by side for the same cause.

While thousands of our Yankee friends in Canada
offering their services to Uncle Sam, some are wondering if
they would not get at the Huns quicker by enlisting with
Canadians—that's their main point.

It is said one man out of every twelve of the total
population of British Columbia has gone to the war—
practically every man that is physically fit to go. What
do our Quebec friends think of that?

"Thrift" will be the motto of many spring gardens
in Canada for 1917. The High Cost of Living claims at-
tention, and a well stocked garden will go a long way
toward reducing the cost of living to a normal level.

Now that the United States has entered the war and
has plenty of physically fit men some think the Canadian
government should ask only volunteers for home defence
and to produce supplies. There is some good sound rea-
soning in the idea, especially considering the scarcity of
farm labor and what Canada has done already.

Spring is here and the time to clean up all the back
yards and get ready for gardening. The use of a little
paint and plenty of water, along with the man on the end
of the hoe will materially assist in making this a town
beautiful. Keep down the high cost of living by making
your garden just a little better than your neighbor.

Canada's Farm Land Cheap

The Census and Statistic office of the Canadian
Government has issued a bulletin which shows that last
year the average value of farm land in Canada held for
agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved,
and including the value of dwelling houses, stables and
other farm buildings, was approximately \$41 per acre.
The average value of land in the Province of Manitoba was
\$32 per acre; in Saskatchewan \$23; and in Alberta \$22.

Terminal Elevator Capacity

The terminal elevator capacity of the twin cities of
Fort William and Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior
at which point grain from Western Canada is transported
by water, will be considerably increased this year. The
Grain Growers Grain Company will make a 300,000 bushel
addition. James Richardson & Sons, Eastern Terminal
Company, will erect an elevator with a capacity from
2,000,000 to 2,250,000 bushels, and the Saskatchewan Co-
operative Elevator Company will open a 2,250,000 bushel
elevator.

Preparing Gopher Poison

Now is the time to get rid of the gophers, and Dr.
Frank T. Scott, the Dominion government chemist, recom-
mends the following directions for the preparations of
poisoned wheat for their destruction:

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine or strychnine sulphate
(both are crystalline solids and equally poisonous, but the
is the more soluble) in from one to two pints of vinegar to
which has been added an equal volume of hot water. Stir
till all the strychnine is in solution, adding more water,
and boiling if necessary. Add to this solution of strychn-
1 pint of molasses or 1 pound of sugar and a teaspoonful of
anise seed. Pour this hot solution over 50 or 60 pounds of
wheat and stir till every grain is thoroughly moistened. If
necessary, a further quantity of water should be added at
this stage, so that the poisonous solution may be amply suf-
ficient to completely wet every kernel. Allow the grain to
remain in the vessel 24 hours to absorb the solution. If
at the end of this period the liquid is not entirely taken up
by the wheat, add a pound or two of shorts or flour and
stir well. It is best to use this poisoned wheat while still
moist a small teaspoonful will be quite sufficient for each
gopher hole.

Those who use this poison are cautioned because of
its deadly nature to all animals that consume it.

THE PLOW OUR HOPE

This was One of the Significant Phrases Recently
Used by the Prime Minister of Great Britain

There is Only One Way to Reduce the

HIGH COST OF LIVING That is to INCREASE PRODUCTION

Everyone cannot OPERATE A FARM,
but every GARDEN that is cultivated
this year will increase the Food Supply.

EVERY HEN YOU SET
will mean more chickens, and later MORE
EGGS. These will mean INCREASED
VITALITY IN CANADA. This may be THE
WAY IN WHICH YOU CAN HELP.

THIS SHOULD BE CANADA'S GREATEST YEAR OF NATIONAL SERVICE

The appeal comes to everyone. Whether
you live in a City, Town or Village or on a
farm. No matter how small your garden
patch is, it will help.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is at your service in this work. If you want
information or assistance, write to the Department, or write to the nearest School of Agriculture
or Demonstration Farm and your request will have immediate attention.

TEST ALL THE SEEDS YOU SOW

We will do this for you if you send in samples of the seed.

FARM HELP. If you require farm help, write to one of the following:—

Agent of Department of Agriculture, Board of Trade Building, Lethbridge.

Agent of Department of Agriculture, Dairy Commissioner's Office, Calgary.

Agent of Department of Agriculture, Office of Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton.

Let this year be one of

THE GREATEST EFFORT OF ALBERTA

We shall be pleased to mail you bulletins upon "Vegetable Gardening," "Poultry Rais-
ing" or any other agricultural endeavor, as well as to give assistance through the officials of the
Department.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture

Just to Remind you that there is a furniture
store this in town. If you intend to furn-
ish your new house give me a chance to bid

When the Boys Come Home They Will Ask

What did YOU pay to care for
MY family while I was fighting
for YOU and YOUR family?

What Will Your Answer Be?

Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund

Three Soldiers of Whom Gleichen is Proud



SERGT. A. S. WOODS



PTE. EARL D. McBEAN



SEAMAN A. L. BRERETON

Sergt. A. L. Woods was one of Gleichen's first volunteers. He was reported missing last September and recently he was officially reported killed. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss.

Private Earl Duncan McBean is a Gleichen-born boy and has been wounded twice. He is now in a hospital in France and improving nicely according to official notice and two letters received from him. The last wound was from a bullet striking his arm between the elbow and shoulder. It is now believed he will not lose his arm as feared at first.

Seaman A. Leslie Brereton is another Gleichen-born boy, who is now in England. When he enlisted for service with the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve he was told by the officers in Edmonton he was the first man in Alberta to offer to go overseas, all the others preferring home defence.

The CALL sincerely thanks the Calgary Herald for the gift of the above cuts and regrets better photos were unobtainable. The Herald published the cuts in a recent addition.

Cluny Heard From

(From our Own Correspondent)

A very successful meeting was held on Monday, when the Cluny Branch of the Red Cross Society was duly organized. A good number of ladies attended and the following officers were elected by vote: President Mrs. D. McLean Clark, Vice-President Mrs. M. N. Jordan.

Secretary Mrs. Stevens, Committee: Madames E. Miller, W. H. Palmer and J. Barger.

Already we have the promise of almost thirty members, which is very good considering Cluny's population—not mentioning its future—but when we get right down to business and realize we expect to get quite a few more members, and if all are as enthusiastic as those who attended the meeting our branch is assured of success.

R. C. Ross, Cluny's pioneer storekeeper, has sold out to the McGregor Hardware Co., who we understand will put in a stock of hardware, harness and furniture. J. A. Ramsay, of the Busy Store, has taken over the grocery department.

There have been quite a few changes in our little town the past week or two. Watch Cluny grow.

Did some one say it is muddy in Cluny? Big mistake. And "Cluny will never grow dry." The roads are getting in fine shape.

The Cluny Cafe has changed ownership and is undergoing a thorough renovation before starting up business under the new regime. Miss Louisa Kjerne, of Quinsown, is the new proprietress, and all Cluny wishes her every success in her new venture.

Many Good Hints About Dyeing For Housewife

Have you a little pile of discarded underwear and blouses in one end of a bureau drawer—clothes discarded because they have lost their once pink complexion and are now a disconsolate, grayish-yellow heap? If you have such things, take heart. The blouse that through careless washing or sun or perspiration has turned yellow can be made pink again. The nightgown or petticoat, camisole, or other piece of under linen can be restored to its original pinkness.

More than that, a white garment that has grown yellow, because of water, perhaps, with which it is necessarily washed—a surprisingly large amount of water has a yellow tinge—can be dipped and made pink to cover the yellowness.

Now, there are several ways of coloring white things pink. One way is to buy a package of red dye and use a very little of it, well diluted with water. Dip the thing to be pinked into this, and if it is not dark enough, add more dye. Let it dry and iron it, and it will be ready to wear. Of course, this color, easily applied, easily comes out; so, after a few washings the dipping must be repeated—perhaps the very next washing will take it all out. But it is no more trouble to use than bluing water.

Then there are special colored powders for the purpose that are dissolved in water, to be used like bluing. These powders come in most of the popular light shades—tan and lavender, blue and pink. Lacking either of these coloring devices, however, you can still make your once pink clothes pink again. Dip a piece of red crepe paper in a basin of water—and the resulting red water will serve admirably as dye to color the faded article.

Split Pea Soup

Soak a large cup of split peas all night, then put them over the fire with two quarts of water and bring to a boil. Simmer gently until the peas are soft. Rub through a colander, return to the fire, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed into one of butter and season with pepper, celery salt and onion juice. Stir to a smooth puree, pour into the tureen and throw a handful of dice of fried bread upon the surface of the soup.

Potato Pancakes

Select medium sized potatoes, peel and grate. After grating pour off the water that has risen and add to the potatoes as much sweet milk as there was water. Then to about half a gallon of grated potatoes add one or two eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake as other pancakes, using a little more grease and a slow fire.

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Left ribs 499
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NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.
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good work horses ready
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Send all your job printing to the
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I am the only authorized agent in town for
The Rumley Thresher Co. Inc. goods

Singer Sewing Machine
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If you want the best light farm Tractor see
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You know as well as we, but you
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You'll be provoked at yourself the
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way your savings if they are not in-
sured. What earthly excuse have
you for not seeing us to-day? We
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THE J.C. RANCH
15 Clyde Stallions for Sale 15

Aged from 2 to 5 years. All out of Imported
Mares, sired by Champion Stallions. All raised on
the open prairie—no hot-house stuff. Prices right.
A good class of Broken Work Horses will be taken
in exchange at cash value for any of these stallions.

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BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent
of rainfall, and in sure good crops, not
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Irrigation makes possible the successful
culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which
insures good returns in dairying and mixed
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Irrigation means intensive farming and close
settlement with all the advantages of a densely
populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway
Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment,
the years that it has been tried having abso-
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You can buy irrigated land from the Can-
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per acre, with 20 years to pay and the priv-
ilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements
(6% interest); no principle after first pay-
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can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

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It gives you everything you can ask of a motor car in
the way of service; it is yours for less than five hundred
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By all means, see our models demonstrated and give
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W. R. McKIE, Manager,
GLEICHEN - - - ALTA.

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

FLORENCE WARDEN

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TORONTO

(Continued)

Daphne, who was used to her aunt's decisive manner of summing up new acquaintances and their capabilities, took this criticism on her friend meekly, though she added in a modest undertone that Mrs. Groves was considered an authority by the Kennel Club.

Lady Acrise waved away the notion.

"Let us talk of something more interesting, dear," she said. "My English, who doesn't speak much English, has managed to pick up some extraordinary stories during the few minutes she spent over her tea in your servants' hall. I suppose the other maids were 'pulling her leg,' for she brought me the most mysterious fragments of conversation, from which I gathered that you really did have a serious alarm here last week. Was it a burglar, or what?"

Daphne shook her head.

It was very strange, she thought, that no rumors should have reached her ears of the talk in the servants' hall until now, when they were apparently imparted freely to the first stranger.

"There has been a story going about among the servants," she admitted after a pause. "But we try to ignore it, and it certainly ought not to have been repeated to your maid."

"What was it all about?"

"There was a quarrel, and one of the outdoor servants disappeared," explained Daphne, quickly. "Of course it has caused gossip."

Lady Acrise nodded and answered in that soothing tone which, as Daphne knew, she always used when she was being lied to.

"Of course, of course. People will say these things. So annoying! But I shouldn't worry myself about them, dear."

"Oh, no!" said Daphne, unpleasantly conscious that her aunt was thinking hard. "The rest of the party joined them and conversation of a sort became general."

Then, in the midst of a general discussion upon "The Rosenkavalier," in which Lady Acrise shone as a real authority on the strength of having heard the opera in Vienna, the butler glided into the room and told Sir Penywern that a person wished to speak to him.

Nobody in the room could have failed to remark the strong effect which these simple words had upon the master and mistress of the house.

Daphne, who was speaking to her aunt, stopped short and clenched her hands in evident terror.

"A person! What sort of a person?" asked Sir Penywern, with ill-concealed anxiety.

"A woman, sir. I tried to get her to come in the morning, but she was that persistent. I thought she might come and intrude at the windows, Sir Penywern," explained the butler as he accompanied his master to the door, when the latter had made his excuses to his guests.

"Where is she?" demanded the baronet.

"She's in the hall, Sir Penywern."

Since the tragedy the study had been practically unused, a fact which the servants could not fail to have remarked.

In the hall Sir Penywern found a sorrowful, tearful woman in widow's weeds, who curtsied humbly and held her head on one side in a manner which he found particularly irritating.

"Come in here," said he shortly, as he led the way into the dining-room, and closing the door, stood with his back to it and went on curiously: "What do you want with me?"

The woman wagged her head from side to side as she went on in a whining tone:

"Oh, if you please, sir, I shouldn't have taken the liberty, but for knowing how good you are to anyone in trouble."

"Indeed, I'm afraid you may have exaggerated my benevolence. But go on."

The woman shot at him a sidelong glance.

"Oh! if you please, sir, it's about that young man as used to come up here to do the windows and such like—Mr. Benjamin Rathbone."

Sir Penywern was prepared for this.

"Well, what of him?"

"If you please, sir, he's disappeared. Gone right for good, without a word to me, and owing me rent for three weeks at five shillings a week."

"I'm afraid I don't help you. He was paid regular wages, and you should have kept him up to paying weekly."

"Well, Sir Penywern, seeing he was employed here, I never thought of doubting him. But of course now, if I don't get paid I shall be bound to make inquiries. I'm left, as it were, stranded, you see, sir."

"If I were to give you the fifteen shillings, would you be satisfied?" asked he.

"Thank you kindly, Sir Penywern, but that isn't all, nor it isn't the worst part. The young man did me a bad turn, sir, for all he appeared so quiet and respectable. He helped himself to my savings, my little hoard that I kept in a box under my bed, helped himself to every penny, sir, five and twenty pounds, and a gold watch that belonged to my father, given him, Sir Penywern, by the gentleman whose service he was in, sir. Five and twenty pounds."

She paused, looking at him stealthily, greedily.

And Sir Penywern realised that this was blackmail.

CHAPTER IX.

While Sir Penywern was interviewing the tearful widow in the dining-room, Daphne and her aunt were alone together in the drawing-room, for Mr. and Mrs. Groves had risen to go when the message was brought to their host.

Lady Acrise was not sorry to have an opportunity of talking to her niece, Daphne, on the contrary, was very sorry indeed to be left alone with her aunt. She rose from her chair and suggested that Lady Acrise must be tired after her journey, and anxious to retire to rest.

But Lady Acrise stuck tight, and without moving from the comfortable couch on which she was reclining, shut her eyes and said:

"Oh, yes, dear, I'm horribly tired, horribly! So tired that I really must rest a little after Mrs. Groves's try-in dissertations on dogs, before I tackle the exertion of going upstairs and going to bed."

Daphne, who was very pale, and who understood her aunt, guessed what this meant. There was a silence, and the younger lady walked away to the piano, and began to try to look interested in turning over a bundle of new music.

Her aunt's high-pitched voice soon compelled her attention.

I suppose it's something to do with the disappearance of your servant that has brought Sir Penywern this tiresome visitor?" she suggested shrewdly.

Daphne was startled, although she had known that her aunt saw the announcement of the visitor had caused them annoyance.

"Oh, very likely! I'm sure I don't know. Perhaps he'll tell us who it was," she said.

Lady Acrise rose as briskly as if she had not expressed herself so emphatically about her fatigue. Coming across the room to her niece, she laid her fan on her arm, and said with an air of effusive discretion which always exasperated Daphne:

"My dear, if I were you I shouldn't inquire."

"Probably he'll tell us without our asking him," said Daphne, with some irritation.

"Then he won't tell us the truth," observed the worldly-wise Lady Acrise with decision.

"Oh, yes, he will! I can trust my husband," said Daphne, quite sharply, rebelling against the knowledge that this loquacious aunt of hers had already fathomed the truth that all was not well between husband and young wife.

"After all," pursued Lady Acrise, with a significant little shrug, "it's better that you should hear what there is to be heard from him, instead of from the servants, isn't it?"

"There's nothing to hear," retorted Daphne, quickly. "You surely don't suppose I should condescend to listen to gossip from a maid!"

"Wouldn't you? Well, you will when you are a little older," said Lady Acrise, with an amused smile of intense condescension. "My dear, it's a very proper spirit in a young wife to be content with knowing no more than her husband chooses to tell her. And it's quite delightfully Victorian, and all that. But, dear child, don't you think even those mid-nineteenth century wives whom we are taught to look upon as having put up with everything and been the better for it, must have taken a peep just now and then into the locked chamber where the six dead ladies were hanging up by the hair?"

"Oh, I don't know! I don't know anything about it," said Daphne, restlessly. Then, recovering her composure a little under the sting of that merciless artificial smile of the scarlet lips, she said, with great deliberation: "But I do know that I could trust Pen absolutely, always. In fact, it's he who—"

Her emotion suddenly got the better of her and she stopped, unable to go on.

(To Be Continued.)

Pinch of Want in Germany

Evidence Is Fast Accumulating of Impending Famine

"The economic pressure we would bring to bear would be sufficient to bring the enemy to their knees in time, yet too much should not be expected in that direction."

"Military defeat alone will bring about the collapse of the central powers, and with that collapse, lasting peace," says the London Times.

By an authoritative observer as to the food supplies of the central powers. It tends to the conclusion that the food from the coming harvest will not carry them far into next spring, and that the critical period from the present time until the harvest is reaped will produce much suffering.

"There are indications that the children of the poor in the large towns are going hungry, their diet consisting of potatoes and containing very little sugar. It is certain that the soldiers at the front are being fed, for the most part, at the expense of the civil population, but it appears some of the soldiers are put on shorter rations and that those about to make an attack may have full rations."

The blockade, which has increased constantly in stringency, together with the reduction of supplies from neutral powers, has had effect and were it not for the supplies which the central powers have obtained from Roumania their stocks of food would have come to an end."

Hitherto the Times has deprecated placing reliance on the economic exhaustion of the central powers.

Landlady: Strawberries appear to be quite plentiful this spring.

Boarder (gazing at his shortcake): Yes, in the fruit stores.

"Was her father violent when you asked him for her hand?"

"Was he! Great guns! I thought he'd shake my hand off."

Development of Western Industries

Dr. Milton Hersey Returns From Industrial Research Trip Through the West

On his arrival here after a tour through the West for purposes of industrial research, Dr. Milton Hersey, of Montreal, states that the greatest opportunity of the prairie provinces now lies in the manufacture of soaps and fertilizers and the gradual development of the flax and paper industries, says the Winnipeg Telegram.

This progress, he says, however, is contingent upon cheap fuel and urges that fuel possibilities be improved.

On the west coast, Dr. Hersey says, the chief opportunity now lies in the development of the iron industry.

Dr. Hersey undertook the present trip chiefly at the instance of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk railways to investigate industrial possibilities in the West and so encourage development and progress. He is also treating the situation in a general way, however, and has established large offices and laboratories in Winnipeg, where industrial research work will be carried on with a view to assisting industrial enterprises, in improving and cheapening their practice.

Dr. Hersey says that the west coast badly needed the iron industry developed. "They have superb ore there," he said, and the best of coal—but no iron or steel works.

"They have everything in their favor now to make pig-iron cheaper than in the United States. All that is required is capital, and courage to effect a wonderful development."

"The ore is not surpassed even by the Michigan ore, and their fuel is already world renowned."

Dr. Hersey spoke highly of the feeling among the business men at the coast. There is a general feeling of confidence that indicated a substantial improvement in conditions, he said.

Many of the business men in Vancouver, too, realize the need for just such development as that outlined. They believe in the great mineral wealth of the province and are eager to have it developed.

The copper industry is being pushed ahead just now, Dr. Hersey said, and good progress is being made.

An interesting phase of development is the smelting of zinc. This is a new industry in Canada during the past year. The quality, Dr. Hersey said, is excellent and impurities are negligible.

"The zinc industry," he said, "has undoubtedly come to stay. So far, however, there are no zinc smelters anywhere in Canada save at Trail."

In the prairie provinces Dr. Hersey regarded the manufacture of soaps, fertilizers and the gradual development of the paper and flax industries as the principal opportunities. These, however, are contingent on cheap fuel.

"The coal situation must be developed," he said. "There are large deposits and it should be greatly improved. The Saskatchewan and Alberta lignites must be developed and ways found for using them."

Dr. Hersey pointed out that there were large deposits of pitch in Northern Alberta.

"I expect these to become a great source of revenue," he said, "but we need now to determine what they are best suited for."

His firm, he said, had already commenced experiments in Montreal with a view to determining this question. He had recently received the contract to supervise all the paving work of the city of Montreal.

Another possibility of the prairies is the development of the clay industries of Alberta and Saskatchewan. There are enormous deposits of all kinds of clay from kaolin or china clay to the best of fire clay, as well as the commoner varieties. From certain of these clays, particularly the kaolin, the very best of china can be made.

Since the establishment of his Winnipeg offices and laboratories, Dr. Hersey's relations with the West, always close, are likely to become deeper and his work of industrial research may be expected to bring to light interesting discoveries and rediscoveries of western treasures from time to time.

Parrot 52 Years Without Water.

A man charged before a London magistrate for cruelty to two goats by keeping them tethered away from water, pleaded in excuse that goats never drink water.

This is not so. Goats do drink, though very sparingly. There are, however, at least two species of gazelles that have never been known to drink; and it is certain that unless the humanoids, or wild Llamas of Patagonia drink salt water, in many localities they must drink none at all.

The large and interesting group of sloths are alike in never drinking. A parrot is recorded to have lived for 52 years without a drop of water.

It is often said that rabbits in a wild state never drink. This is in a sense correct, but they feed on the grass when it is heavy with dew, and therefore, practically drink when eating. Sheep require little or no water in the autumn and winter, when they are feeding on turnips.

"I had a fight yesterday with the ox next door," a lad confessed to his father.

"Yes, I know; his father is coming to see me about it at my office."

"Well, father, I hope you will get the best of it the same as I did yesterday!"

Sanity in Education

Benefits of Technical Training as Exemplified in Germany

Commenting on the German system of technical education, which he strongly advises other nations to adopt, Lord Haldane, the famous British educationalist, says:

"Germany has induced employers to co-operate, and they now appear to have realized the advantages over their competitors which they will derive from a wide and constant inflow into the work of youths highly trained in the special requirements of the business in which they are wanted."

The employers contribute to the special schools and take an actual part in their management.

Teachers are partly schoolmasters and partly foremen trained to teach.

"The object of the employer is to get a highly-trained man. The object of the state is to get that man well prepared and educated for his duty as a citizen. The new type of school, fashioned on the Kerschensteiner plan, aims at accomplishing these combined purposes. These schools are of varieties as regards the subjects corresponding to the varieties of trades."

There are schools for young metal workers, for wood workers, for engineers, plumbers, masons, butchers, bakers, waiters and other occupations, including those of women.

"The employer is compelled by law to send the young wage earners in his works to the appropriate school for a number of hours, which are taken out of the working times instead of the evening. In this way construction comes while the mind is still fresh. The system is a modern substitute for apprenticeship. The employers in Germany appear to be welcoming it, and the adult workman is glad to be relieved from the intrusion of the unskilled."

"I will illustrate the working of the system from Munich itself as it was before the war. It is said that in that city with its 600,000 inhabitants, all the boys, with the exception of about 8 per cent, when they left the elementary school at 14 went at once to be taught trades which they had chosen. They then attended during the next four years a special and compulsory trade continuation school which combined practical and theoretical work for from eight to ten hours a week taken out of working hours. At the end of the four years many of them went on with voluntary instruction in higher technical schools outside working hours."

"And there is another point with regard to the German system. It aims at applying the boy to the work to which his mind is particularly bent. At the age of 14 the schoolmaster will ask him: 'What would you like your work in life to be?'"

The boy thinks of a number of things and casts his mind over the subject in life which appeals to him most. The majority of boys like to make something or another and most have a talent for construction in some material.

"The boy may answer: 'I would like to make knives.' The schoolmaster will reply: 'Would you like to make a knife now?'"

The boy is taken off to a factory and allowed, with the help of a workman, to make a knife from the first process to the last. That is his initiation into technical education."

Grain for Seed Purposes

Too Many Varieties Grown on Canadian Farms

When selecting a variety of wheat or oats to sow on their farms, many farmers are determined to obtain something different from that which their neighbors are sowing. This idea is entirely wrong when it comes to choosing a variety of grain for seed purposes. While visiting 100 farms in Waterloo county in 1915, the Commission of Conservation found that 28 varieties of oats were being sown, and 16 varieties of wheat. In Northumberland county 18 varieties, and in Carleton county 19 varieties of oats were found. Previous surveys disclosed similar conditions in other provinces. Many farmers are suffering a distinct loss by not sowing proper varieties. The most suitable variety for any of the farms visited in 1915 by the Commission may be found among the list of those tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or at the O.A.C., Guelph.

Sow a variety, which has been tested and tried, and which has given good results for years, and if your neighbor is sowing the same variety it will be so much the better—for him.

Do not try every new variety that is brought to your attention by beautiful illustrations in seed catalogues or by the persuasion of agents. The testing is being done for you at the institutions for that purpose. Round up the information you need in this connection can be had free by writing to your nearest Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to your nearest agricultural college, F.C.N.

Caller: What's your name, little girl?

Little Girl: Dorothy.

Caller: But what's your last name?

Little Girl: I don't know what it will be. I'm not married yet.

Recruiting Sergeant: I am afraid you are too short to enlist, my man.

"Too short? Why, there's a soldier no taller than me."

"Yes, but that's an officer."

"Well, I don't mind, I'll be an officer—Life."

Trees as Snow Guards

Railways Planting Trees to Protect Lines from Drifting Snow and Sand

The railways of Canada are taking an increasing interest in the planting of trees and shrubs to secure better control of drifting snow and drifting sand, both of which interfere seriously with the operation of trains.

East of Montreal near Vacluse, in Quebec, light drifting sand has given trouble to the Canadian Pacific Railway since the very thin sod was plowed up. Hot boxes resulted to rolling stock and passengers suffered from dust. The ordinary right-of-way fence was covered by the sand, and cattle could stray out on the track.

Snow fences were used to some advantage, but in a bad season these would be almost covered up.

In 1915 a number of grasses, including Bromes, were planted, but perished from the heat, which is excessive on these exposed sand beds. This spring, 3,500 cuttings of cottonwood (Populus deltoides) and 1,000 one-year transplanted jack pines were planted. An examination made after the trees and cuttings were in the ground a month showed that approximately 95 per cent were making good progress.

The cottonwood was placed in rows two and one-half feet apart, the distance between the rows being four feet. The jack pine was planted in rows six feet apart, distance between the rows being five feet. The distance from the last row to the centre of the track is about 150 feet. All the planting parallels the track.

It is hoped that the vigorous growth of the cottonwood will protect the jack pine until such time as the latter can take care of itself. If results prove satisfactory, other situations along the company's line will be planted in the near future. The unusual amount of rain which has occurred this spring and early summer has contributed very materially to the prospects of success.

For a permanent snow fence which would grow rapidly and have sufficient foliage, 6,000 Norway spruce and 15,000 caragana were planted. The former were five-year transplants, of from 20 to 24 inches height, of heavy sturdy crown and well-developed root system. The caragana were from 30 to 48 inches in height and about three years of age. The caragana, as well as 1,500 lilacs used in nature for snow breaks, are from the nursery of the company at Wolseley, Sask.

The following methods of planting were carried out: Where the distance from the track to the right-of-way fence is over 50 feet, a "standard" break was put in, viz, one row of spruce was planted 8 feet apart, and in front of this, caragana were placed two and one-half feet apart. The distance between the rows is 6 feet. If there was only 50 feet between the track and the fence, one row of Norway spruce was planted 6 feet apart, or two rows of caragana 4 to 6 feet apart. On several situations one row of caragana was planted.

The open-grown Norway spruce is the best tree that can be used for snow breaks in Eastern Canada. It is of rapid growth, is comparatively free from enemies, and branches close to the ground. It will require protection from fire. It is expected that the Norway spruce will be effective as a snow break alone in five years.

Caragana arborescens, the Siberian pea tree, when well trimmed, at its present height, ought to provide a good mesh or snow break the second year after planting. Caragana is hardy, free from insect activities, not attacked by cattle, of quick growth and beautiful foliage. It sprouts well.

At some of the company's stations spruce, caragana and lilac were used for wind break and for improving the grounds. — B.M.W. in Conservation.

Belgium in Africa.

The Belgians are playing a powerful part in the conquest of Germany's last colony, in East Africa, in conjunction with British forces.

It will be remembered that the Belgians began the general offensive in May. Since then they have established themselves on two of the great lakes, Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika, after having destroyed the German defenses on the latter. They have also driven the Germans completely from territory stretching eastwards and northwards that includes four million natives, who are glad to have a change of government, and representing ground equal to three times the size of Belgium.

The final phase in the conquest of German East Africa depends upon General Smuts and the Portuguese, the British operating in various ways. A fleet of destroyers and light cruisers are in readiness to give the Germans their last quietus when the Dutch and English, along with other forces, advance toward the coast.

What Is Margarine?

Margarine is coming into use much more generally in Europe since the war made prices of butter prohibitive to people of the poorer classes. Originally composed of beef fat from slaughter-house offal, with the addition of some essential oil, margarine is now made chiefly of oils pressed from nuts and seeds, the soybean, and cotton seed among them, together with a blend of pasteurized skim milk. Physicians declare it to be perfectly wholesome. It is for the protection of dairymen that the use of any artificial butter is forbidden in Canada.

Netting an Enemy Under Sea Boat

Men of the British Navy Don't Like Drowning a Sub.

Men of the British navy have taken many submarines of the enemies out of their "wire traps." That they make these undersea boats over and send them out as English submarines to torpedo other craft of the enemy is taken for granted, though it is not admitted in the official report. Worcester men may have made some of the wire in the traps which have captured the German and Austrian submarines, and there may be some satisfaction in that part of the work. Englishmen whose duty is to take in the trapped diving boats do not like the work. It is the most gruesome of all the ghastly business of the great war in Europe, they claim.

An English doctor who has been with the "rescue" crews, tells the story, but he admits there is no sense of rescue about it, for nothing is done to raise the submarine from the trap until all on board are dead and it is the most horrible of all the deaths of war, the doctor claims. When a submarine strikes one of the thousands of wire nets set all around the British Isles, there is no known means of escape. Every move of the boat means more mixing up with the enmeshed wires. And the wires also telegraph the capture to a naval station automatically. Then a destroyer boat hurries to the trap like a hunter who discovers that game has been caught in his deadfall. The destroyer takes a position above the submerged boat.

And the doctor is still more graphic in further description. "Then there is nothing to do but wait, sometimes for hours, sometimes for days. Officers and men of the boat know what's going on down in the green depths. They know that in time bubbles will come to the surface and oil will spread over the sea. The destroyer waits for the bubbles, 'death bubbles,' they call them, for they tell of death struggles going on in the submarine."

That may seem simple to people who never tried it, and of course an Englishman should not bother about how much an enemy of his country suffers in war time.

Still men are all more or less human in their thoughts, if not in their acts, and the doctor says it is frightful there over an expiring corps of men who are experts in the worst kind of warfare practised. They suffer until the horrible end, and in some cases it appears that the waiting men safe about them suffer more and longer until the death bubbles rise to the top and show, through the oil, and then the hoisting crane comes and lifts up the submarine and the net and the disentanglement takes place.

And you may expect to read what the English naval men find in the German submarine. On that point the doctor says: "Seamen who fought through the maelstrom of Skager Rack will tell you their story, but no sailor speaks of the sights seen in a recovered submarine. Those sights make strong men weak and drive sensitive men delirious with horror."

Then there is something about the war which is not allowed even to get as far as the censors. It is too horrible for the observers to talk about. And sailors are not as rule squeamish. For that reason and some others, it is probably not true that for months, as the cable reports have it, the German people have been urging the Imperial Government to turn the submarines loose to do their worst with the peaceful shipping of all nations.—Worcester Telegram.

Decorations for the Wounded.

All officers and men who may have been wounded in the present war since it began are in future to wear gold braider on their sleeves. The following are the distinctions:— Strips of gold Russian braid, No. 1, two inches in length, sewn perpendicularly on the left sleeve of the jacket to mark each occasion on which wounded. In the case of officers, the lower end of the first strip of gold braid will be immediately above the upper point of the flap on cuff. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men will wear the gold braid on the left sleeve, the lower edge of the braid to be three inches from the bottom of the sleeve. The additional strips of gold braid, marking each subsequent occasion on which wounded, will be placed on either side of the original one at half-inch intervals.

Canadian Subs Did It First.

What is really novel about the Deutschland's trip is not that she crossed the Atlantic, but that she is the first cargo-carrying mercantile submarine vessel in the world. A year ago ten British submarines, the parts of which were made in the United States, voyaged without mishap from Montreal to Portsmouth, 3,600 miles. To be sure, there were no German warships which could attack them, and they had the convoy of one or more British cruisers. In sending submarines from their home ports to the Dardanelles both Germany and Great Britain long ago made marvellous long distance records.—The Outlook.

Soho, London, was a veritable German colony before the war. — Charlotte street, in particular. The Belgians have lost their country for the moment, but they have taken their revenge in Charlotte street. There is no gainsaying their victory there. Instead of the cafes and restaurants with German signs, establishments are named after Belgian towns. And there you may see Belgian soldiers leave drinking coffee.

Has the furnace gone out, Bridget?"

MUCH-BOASTED GERMAN FLEET IS NOW THE DESPAIR OF THE HUNS

KAISER'S AMBITION WILL NEVER BE REALIZED

Huge Sums of Money Spent by Germany on Practically Useless Fortifications, Which Now Only Serve the Purpose of Protecting the Bottled Fleet in the Harbors

Fred T. Jane, a well known British naval historian, who died recently, was the writer of the following article:

"Had we spent every mark in the same way that you English spent every shilling, our fleet would be as big as yours."

So said to me a German naval officer not long before the war, and he was literally true. German naval estimates have normally never equalled British ones, but the sum total expended on ships and coast defenses in the two countries was for years about the same.

The result, of course, is different. Acting on a thousand years of experience, we, who are a naval people first, and military afterward, put 15 shillings in the house on ships, and the remainder on shore defenses at a few essential places.

Our argument (its exponents are known as the "Blue Water School") was, and is, that if you have ships enough to prevent the enemy leaving harbor, it is waste of money to build forts to defend a coast which can not be attacked. We have, of course, certain defenses at certain places, but these come mainly under the head of precautions against odd raiders who might chance to elude our blockade.

The Germans, on the other hand, are primarily soldiers. "Soldiers at sea," they used to be called, and the phrase is correct. Roughly, their original policy can be summed up as follows:

"We have only a very small coast line, and its waters are shallow. It is easily made impregnable. We therefore, need no navy to speak of."

This in its day was quite correct. But presently, when the German merchant marine expanded and the Kaiser—maybe fancying himself very much in the uniform of an honorary British admiral of the fleet—conceived naval ambitions.

For aught I know, something one can read in any old navy list may have started him off. The statement I speak of is in the alphabetical list of names, and two of these, one following the other, run:

German Emperor and King of Prussia, His Imperial Majesty, William II, K.G., G.C.M.G., Hon. Admiral of the Fleet, 2nd August, 1888.

One can never tell, alphabet or no alphabet, how the "All Highest" would take the fact that common clay in the person of the editor of the Navy List put on top of him another, bit of common clay. There is no saying how far a blameless old F.P. (Fleet Paymaster) may, on account of his godfathers and godmothers having given him a name which alphabetically precedes W, have unwittingly contributed to the present great war.

I write this perfectly seriously. I have met the Kaiser, and spoken to him more than once. It was he who pointed out to me the thing quoted above. He made no comment beyond drawing my attention to the British Navy List. Then he laughed that laugh which once heard is never forgotten. It was long ago, and in those days he was our dear friend.

He all this, however, as it may, the Kaiser himself conceived the idea of a powerful German fleet and talked largely of "Our future lies on the water."

To his intellectual credit may be placed the fact that he seems to have been the first German to realize that in case of hostilities only warships could safeguard his growing mercantile marine on the high seas.

So far so good. But here the essentially military idea of an impregnable base to work from obsessed both the Kaiser and his advisers, and coincident with naval expansion they proceeded to spend millions of pounds in making Heligoland into a fortress at least tenfold stronger than necessary and in blissful disregard of the fact which sailors have ever recognized that (save in exceptional circumstances) ships cannot compete with forts. It is simpler to go elsewhere outside the range of the guns of the Germans did manage to recognize this, so—having but a small front to the North Sea—they proceeded to put still more and more guns along this front, until at present there are rather more gun positions than spaces in between.

In theory these forts were secret. In practice they are about as easy to build as a secret fort of the German pattern (heavily armored turrets containing big guns which take a long time to fix up) as it would be secretly to build a big hotel in the centre of London.

In front of these forts they placed "secret mine fields" about as secret as would be the hall porter at the hypothetical big hotel in question.

The crowning absurdity was reached with a secret submerged fort armed with torpedo tubes. One or two of these were installed off Cuxhaven as a further protection to the Kiel Canal.

The exact location of them was, of course, known to everybody interested in knowing. Any tourist could see this defense being placed. I myself watched one being got into position. Whether or no they are still there I do not know. But it really does not matter, for the simple reason that being fixed defenses any attacker would carefully keep clear of them.

every farthing an utter waste of money.

For there are two things which the Germans overlooked. Of these, the first is that if our fleet keeps the German dreadnoughts in the Kiel Canal, these German dreadnoughts might just as well be there as under the water. They cannot do any mischief in either case.

And the second thing is that to build a lot of dreadnoughts just to lie secure behind impregnable fortifications is merely an expenditure in dreadnoughts suggestive of a lunatic asylum. Of what use the dreadnoughts?

Of course, the Germans trusted to a "Der Tag," when in one way and another they would by "attrition" have destroyed enough of our dreadnoughts for them to be able to come out and offer battle. But here again was sheer fatuity—an assumption that Admiral Jellicoe and the British navy were born fools unable to think of precautions.

However, it is not for us to complain. Britannia rules the waves, and when the Kaiser's dreadnoughts lie behind his vast defenses matters to none of us so long as we keep them in and retain our heritage of the seas. That these ships could have been nursed for a tiny fraction of the actual expenditure on that nursing, that the money spent on that protection would have produced a fleet capable of meeting ours on numerically equal terms, is not our concern now.

I believe that when the end does come the German fleet will come out and that its officers and men will do and die heroically.

And somewhere at the bottom of the North Sea will lie a mighty and ghastly monument of ships and men—a monument to the fool who could not understand that the mastery of the sea can only be fought for on the sea and only on the sea out of range of all shore defenses.

And as they die, the pluckiest of the German sailors will learn to the full the meaning of the phrase, "The Kaiser's folly."

To Study Noxious Weeds
Field Representatives to Meet Inspectors and Councilmen of Saskatchewan

Hon. W. R. Motherwell has arranged for the appointment of six field representatives of the weed and seed branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, who, during the summer months, will travel over the province, meeting municipal weed inspectors and councilors regarding the best methods for enforcement by municipalities of the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act. The men who have been engaged for this work are: Neil Gilmour, Moose Jaw; Wm. Thompson, Regina; J. S. Naylor, Heward; and L. E. Kirk, T. M. Tullis and W. E. Walker of Saskatoon.

While it is generally admitted that so long as the present methods of farming are continued, noxious weeds will be a serious problem, it is expected that the influence of these special representatives will bring about a substantial improvement in agricultural methods and tendencies. More meat-producing animals must be raised on grain farms if noxious weeds are to be controlled. This will mean fenced farms, smaller farms, a greater variety of crops and surer returns.

Seed Supplies For Special Grades
The establishing of special grades for seed of Red Pile and Marquis wheats, white oats and six-rowed barley at government interior terminal elevators, which have been equipped for cleaning and handling seed grains, has resulted in a substantial supply of clean Marquis wheat of excellent quality, a lesser quantity of Red Pile wheat suitable for seeding, but not nearly enough oats and barley to meet the demand for good clean seed. Reports to date indicate that ships which hold warehouse receipts for seed oats are receiving ten to fifteen cents per bushel in advance of the trade price for commercial oats. The difficulty in securing an abundant supply of seed oats in these terminal elevators has been due to the prevalence of wild oats and barley as impurities which prevent the Canadian Western oats being accepted for seed. These seed grades are available through the usual channels of commerce for grain.

Sandy MacGregor lived not one hundred miles from Aberdeen. He recently visited London, and on starting his homeward journey found he had lost his pocketbook containing over fifty pounds.

So he telegraphed to the London station, stating his loss, and asking that it should be kept till his next journey south, a month later.

In due course he turned up and the pocketbook was handed over to him. The finder, a young porter, stood by expectantly while Sandy counted his money.

Then the Scot gazed long and searchingly at the clerk in the inquiry office.

"What's the trouble?" asked the latter, anxiously. "Isn't it right?"

"Aye, it's right enough," replied Sandy, sternly. "But whar's the month's interest?" —Tit-Bits.

The French government is considering the summoning to the colors of the 1888 class in order to fill up the reserves and the gaps caused by the large numbers of men who have been recalled from the ranks to work in munition factories.

Lightning Rod Protection

Insurance Companies Appreciate Its Advantages to Rural Risks

An insurance authority, in speaking of the fire losses of April last, said: "Lightning has caused considerable loss during the month, especially throughout central and eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. On the 25th and 26th of the month, 34 barns and nine dwellings were damaged in Ontario, and on the 27th, 18 buildings were struck in the province of Quebec. If an enquiry were made it would doubtless be found that none of these buildings was rodged. When it is remembered that lightning loss upon farm property in Ontario and Quebec costs the insurance companies well over \$400,000 a year and that losses not covered by insurance probably amount to an equal or even greater sum, it seems strange that farmers do not more generally adopt so simple a means of protection as the lightning rod."

Much has been said and written of recent years as to the value of lightning rods as a means of fire protection. This question has especially interested insurance companies, who have to provide for the primary loss. When, however, insurance officials make such statements as that quoted above, it is apparent that only a small part of the ultimate loss is borne by them. Farmers, especially in eastern Canada, are paying this loss. True, the insurance companies collect the money from a large number and pay it over to those who suffer from lightning, but the farmers pay the price, as well as the cost of making the collection. The heavy loss by lightning is provided for by an increased premium paid by farmers for their insurance. It is, therefore, advisable for those who must try this heavy charge to take precautions to protect property.

The data collected by United States Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies demonstrated that lightning is one of the principal causes of fire in rural districts.

Canadian farmers' mutual insurance companies are also taking a great interest in lightning losses, and almost unanimously make a reduction in premium on protected risks.

In European countries, particularly in France and Germany, all public buildings are protected; schools, auditoriums, and all other buildings upon all school buildings.

With a very heavy fire loss in Canada, at a time when such wastes should be reduced to the minimum, some action should be taken to protect rural property against this destructive element.

Bird Protection in Canada

Splendid Educational Work of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds

In past years, one of the greatest obstacles encountered in the effort to secure proper protection for the wild life of Canada has been the lack of strong, organized endeavor, independent of official connection. The work of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, incorporated in 1915, promises, in large measure, to remedy this difficulty. The objects of this society, stated generally, are as follows:

(a) To instruct the public regarding the importance of protecting bird life in the interests of the country by holding meetings, lectures and exhibitions.

(b) To publish and distribute literature relating to birds, and cooperate with the federal and provincial governments and regularly organized natural history societies throughout Canada in this respect; also to acquire and maintain a library.

(c) To secure legislation in behalf of bird protection in addition to enforcing the same and to assist in enforcing the same.

(d) To forward the study of migration and all other matters relating to the nature of birds.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the work of this society is mainly educational. It has already organized and undertaken a thorough-going campaign for the promotion of nature study in Canadian schools. The concentration of effort in this direction will, it is hoped, inculcate in the minds of the rising generation a deeper and fuller appreciation of the values, both material and sentimental, which attach to bird life than has characterized the Canadian people heretofore.

Round up German Spies in Paris
The French secret service, which is well organized and busy rounding up the German spies in Paris who are working in the hotels and restaurants as "German-Swiss" waiters, porters and valets. Two hundred suspects were arrested recently, and half that number has been imprisoned and fined. Those who have been proved to be of neutral birth will be interned or expelled from France when they have completed their term of imprisonment.

No one is permitted to talk over the telephone in France except in the native language, by order of the government. An alleged Swiss waiter at one of the best known hotels along the boulevards was overheard by a naval officer rejoicing over the telephone to a colleague on the heavy German artillery attack on Verdun. When he was arrested the man proved to be a genuine Bosche, but the man he was talking to and who escaped was a German-Swiss, the secret service men said.

Forest planting has been carried on by the Japanese for probably a much greater period than 400 years, and it is this work that gives Japan credit for having practised forestry before any other nation. As a matter of fact, however, the forests of Japan have been under real forest management less than thirty years.—Ex.

Police Magistrate (recognizing dilapidated old offender in dock)—Oh, John, what's brought you here this time?

P.M.—Two policemen, yer worship. John—Drunk again?

John—Yis, yer worship, both of them.

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Famous Women Explorers

Recounting Some Marvellous Feats of the Fair Sex

There is scarcely a remote corner of the earth into which women have not carried brave hearts, and often frail bodies. They have gone where few men have ventured to go, and have not only added rich stores to our knowledge of the world we live in, but have done splendid pioneer work for the extension of our empire.

Miss Mary Kingsley was the first Briton to enter the terrible gorilla country in the Cameroons, and to explore the land of the Pangwees, the most blood-thirsty cannibals on earth, risking a hundred deaths on her journey.

Lady Baker was the first European to look on the Albert Nyanza, and much that we know of the secrets of Central Africa, we owe to her clever pen. And Lady Baker has a formidable rival in another of her sex, Mrs. Jane Mair, who spent long and perilous years in the very heart of the Dark Continent, and was the chief instrument in adding Nyassaland to our colonies.

Few men have had a life so adventurous as Mrs. Bishop, a lady of frail physique who has roamed the world from the Rockies to the Pacific Islands.

She was the first woman to scale the almost inaccessible Long's Peak, in Colorado, and to visit the remote regions of Japan and China. She has travelled into the most dangerous Kurdistan and Asiatic Turkey, she has been captured by brigands in North America, led a Crusoe life in the Sandwich Islands, and has wrested the secrets from a dozen other lands from Siberia to Ceylon.

Patagonia was almost an unknown country until Lady Florence Dixie, with a rare courage, set herself the task of exploring it some years ago, risking her life and exposing her health among the savage tribes, and, among other excellent work, discovered a race of men hitherto unknown.

No less adventurous is Miss Gordon Cumming, the story of whose travels outstrips fiction. She has "played Crusoe" on a score of islands in the Pacific, climbed the Himalayas, feasted with Benjans, checked a rebellion in Samoa, scaled California peaks, and travelled thousands of leagues in China and Ceylon and New Zealand.

In fact, it would almost be easier to say where she has not been than where her adventurous feet have taken her. It was, it is said, very largely through Miss Cumming's intimate knowledge of the Pamirs that our government was able to counter a dangerous Asiatic move by a European rival some time ago.

Mrs. Bullock-Workman is another lady who has done magnificent work in exploration. She has penetrated into most of the world's out-of-the-way regions, has toured India on a bicycle, and knows more of the Himalayas than any other human being, save her husband.

But it is chiefly as a mountaineer that Mrs. Workman has won fame, by scaling peaks compared with which the Alps are almost pigmies.

To this intrepid lady a climb of anything under 20,000 feet is mere child's play. She has left this earthy height far below her many times, and not long ago established a record in mountain climbing by camping out at an altitude of 24,000 feet—more than a mile and a half higher than Mont Blanc!

Nor must we forget, among those women of enterprise and daring, Mrs. Theodore Bent, whose journey of exploration, in her husband's company, have ranged from Asia Minor to Mesopotamia, and from the Cyclades to Abyssinia and the Sudan.—London Answers.

Were Captured Prisoners

Germany Not Keeping Faith With Released Prisoners

Among a batch of German prisoners who have arrived in England are two soldiers who only a few months ago were sent back from England to Germany as unfit for further service. Both men on their arrival in England were recognized by the military authorities as having been badly wounded last summer. One of the men had actually lost an arm. In course of time the two men were, with others, sent back to Germany in exchange for British prisoners as incapacitated for further service, and it was of course never imagined that they would be sent again.

Evidently, however, the Germans are hard pressed for men, for the one armed soldier and his "incapacitated" comrade were once more sent to the trenches, where for the second time they fell into British hands.

Both men, when challenged by the military authorities at the camp to which they were sent, frankly admitted that they had been captured twice.

Wool From Mary's Little Lamb

Nearly all English speaking boys and girls know that old nursery rhyme, "Mary had a Little Lamb," but it is doubtful if they know that there really was a little girl named Mary who "had a little lamb." If not they will be even more surprised to hear that a bit of wool from the famous lamb is in the possession of the Historical Society of Sumnerville, Mass. The giver obtained this wool or yarn from an old lady in 1880; this lady was the "Mary" of the rhyme.

The yarn was cut from a pair of stockings which Mary's mother knitted for her nearly a hundred years ago. Mary and the lamb shared a trip to school every day. If you are good at dates you will remember that was the year before the great battle of Waterloo.

In Japan devilish weighing up to 200 pounds are sometimes caught. These fish are amphibious; they are often seen wrabbling on their tentacles, like giant spiders, in search of patches of sweet potatoes. The natives kill them with clubs. In the water they are caught in jars lowered to the bottom, which the octopus enters, thinking them a good retreat from which to catch his food.

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Railway Mileage Increased

Report Presented at Ottawa for Year Ending June 30 Last

The operating mileage of Canadian railways during the statistical year ended June 30 last increased by 4,787 miles, although eleven months of the year were included in the war period. The mileage now stands at 35,582.

The statistical report of the department of railways, prepared by Mr. John Lambert, Payne, comptroller, was tabled in the house of commons by the Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister.

It shows mileage increases in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the heaviest increases being 1,600 miles in Ontario, where the mileage is now 10,703.

Approximately 1,600 miles were under construction, apart from surveys and projections, when the year ended, including double tracks, yard tracks, sidings, etc., the total of all tracks in Canada comes to 45,885.

Railway capitalization increased by \$66,390,127, bringing the total up to \$1,875,810,888. Including stocks, \$847,801,101; consolidated debenture stock (C.P.R.) \$176,284,882; bonds, \$851,724,905.

There are also outstanding against lines under construction, stocks amounting to \$29,257,500 and bonds of \$52,224,604.

Stock dividends in 1915 were \$32,341,337, an increase of nineteen million over 1914.

Lines owned and operated by the government, and which are not capitalized, are covered in the report under a statement of cost amounting to \$293,542,201.

Cash subsidies given during the year amounted to \$5,055,234, of which the Dominion contributed \$1,641,664, bringing the total up to \$338,831,924. Total authorized guarantees by the Dominion amounted to \$188,000,000, and from all sources to \$409,569,165.

There was a decrease of 350,245 in the number of passengers, and 14,189,151 in the tons of freight carried. The average haul was 212 miles, which is the longest in any country. Nine products led in the various classes of freight, with agricultural products second.

Gross earnings fell from \$248,083,539 to \$199,843,072, a decline of 17.8 per cent. due to the dividend conditions created by the war and following a sustained upward movement in traffic and revenue.

Operating expenses also decreased by \$31,244,159. The number of employees was reduced by 35,000, while the total salaries and wages bill declined from \$111,762,972 to \$90,215,787.

The Illusion of Victory

The Business of Germany to Create a False Hope

Napoleon fell through overlooking a vital breach in his armor. It is not difficult to see a parallel in Germany today. The heart of a country is no longer the vital centre of a nation. This is to be found solely in the heart of a nation. Armies can no longer be detached from the nation. They are the nation, and the spear must quiver and fall when the civilian shank weakens and wavers. Therein lies Germany's oversight.

She did not visualize a long war. She had no comprehension of how the country and its people would react to a long and increasingly stringent blockade. The war-weariness which bites deeply into every heart grows intolerable to Germany. People who eat no meat that has not its seasoning of an enemy's sea supremacy. If the face of the war bears a double look at us, it seems equally so to a people who have been encouraged for so long with the promise of speedy victory. Only the irresponsible have held out that hope to the allies. When we tend to look askance upon a war of attrition, it is well to remember that if Napoleon was not beaten by it, he was not beaten without it. When the enemy makes a new advance, we must not take it to mean that he has still a preponderant force. It is his business to produce the illusion of victory; it is ours to win it.—London Nation.

Slightly Mixed
"I'm in a hurry," he said, rushing into the hardware store, "just got time to catch a train. Give me a corn-popper, quick!"

"All right, sir," said the clerk. "Do you want a large corn-coppper?"

"No, just a medium-sized—an ordinary corn-coppper."

"How will this corn-coppper do?"

"Is that a corn-coppper?"

"Yes, but you're getting twisted. You mean a corn-coppper—a corn-coppper! No, a—"

"I mean a corn-coppper."

"Oh, yes, a corn-coppper!"

"Yes, be quick! Gimme a pup-coppper, and he quick!"

"All right! Here's your pup-coppper."

Chaplin was introduced to Caruso the other night.

"Ah, Ze Caruso of ze cinema, I greet you," exclaimed Caruso with his characteristic modesty.

Chaplin hesitated only a second, advancing smiling and with outstretched hand.

"Delighted—the Chaplin of the opera, I congratulate you."—New York Globe.

Irritated Lady—No, it doesn't fit and I shall expect my money back.

Mr. Moses—But, good gracious, madam—

Irritated Lady—Your advertisement says: "Money refunded if not approved."

Mr. Moses—So they do, my dear madam; so they do; but your money was approved. It was very good money.—Punch.

"I'll have you understand, sir," said the bustling little chap, "that I am a self-made man."

"All right, old man," said Robinson. "Now run along home and finish the job, and then I'll talk to you."

CRUEL TREATMENT IS ACCORDED WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY

SAVAGE DOGS EMPLOYED TO TERRORIZE VICTIMS

Released Medical Officers Bring Harrowing Tales of the Cruelty Of the Fiendish Huns to Prisoners Held in the Wittenberg Camp, and Particulars of Sufferings Endured

The government committee on the treatment in Germany of British prisoners of war, of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Younger is chairman, has issued a report on the conditions prevailing in the Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic of last year.

The report is based on information from repatriated prisoners, and especially from Major Priestley, Captain Vidal and Captain Laurer, of the army medical corps, who were sent to the camp shortly after the outbreak of the epidemic, and who were recently released from Germany. The three officers named are the only survivors of six British doctors sent to the Wittenberg camp by the Germans "to take up," says the report, "the place of duty abandoned by their own medical staff when the presence of typhus manifested itself."

The records of the epidemic kept by the British officers were taken from them before their departure from Germany, but the report gives in detail the condition of the camp and the treatment of prisoners and patients, which the United States ambassador, James W. Gerard, in his report last November, said was "even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect."

According to the released officers there are 15,000 and sometimes more prisoners in the camp, which the committee says "is an enormous population for so restricted an area as ten and a half acres." There were no proper heating arrangements and the men were insufficiently clothed, their overcoats having been taken from them, their other clothing being in rags. Many had neither boots nor socks. There was an insufficient supply of water and soap, and Major Priestley says he found the men "gaunt, of a peculiar gray palor and verminous."

The supply of food was also insufficient, even in the hospital, until supplies arrived from the hospital.

"The only provision for personal cleanliness made for the men," says the report, "was one cupful of soft soap issued at intervals of many weeks to a room containing 120, in consequence, the men became increasingly verminous, and that condition, coupled with cold and want of proper nourishment, was undoubtedly the principal inducing cause of the epidemic."

The epidemic broke out in December, 1914. "Thereupon," says the report, "the German staff, military and medical, precipitately left the camp and thenceforth until August, 1915, no communication was held between the prisoners and their guards, except by means of directions shouted from the guards or officers remaining outside the wire entanglements."

"All supplies for the men were pushed into the camp over chutes. No medical attention during the whole time was provided by the German staff."

Captain Laurer reports that, while in the hospital, there was normally one mattress for three men, in the improvised hospitals there being no mattresses at all.

"In consequence," he says, "there were many typhus patients scattered over the compounds who were determined not to come into the hospital if they could help it."

In one compound he found 50 hidden cases of typhus during the first month.

The food ration for each patient was half a petit pain (roll) and half a cup of milk per day. The only soup obtainable came from the camp kitchen, and as it was brought in open wooden tubs, it was full of dust and dirt.

"In truth," says the committee's report, "the ration was not a ration at all. It was a pretense. It was not even possible to give the patients warm water with their milk."

Four British doctors were infected and three died. It was then Major Priestley and Captain Vidal went to the hospital to join Captain Laurer, who was down with the typhus. Major Priestley says that the patients, alive with vermin, lay so close to one another on the floor that he had to stand straddle-leg across them to examine them. There were other conditions that are indescribable. There was distress in obtaining such drugs and dressing for a long time and extreme bed sores were common. In several cases the toes became gangrenous.

The washing of patients was out of the question until a supply of soap was obtained from England.

The shortage of necessities was not due to lack of supplies, say the doctors, for on a visit to the town they saw an abundant supply of every requisite.



OUR AIM



The outstanding fact that runs through every day's transactions at Ramsay's Busy Store is the idea of Satisfactor Service. With the rapid expansion of every department of our hustling institutions and the extra calls upon the energies of our staff, we, nevertheless, keep our eye fixed on the goal of "Satisfied Customers". The big turnover of our business enables us to place before our people values which attract and this is also our big clearing card. This is the reason we keep growing.

SLATER SHOES

The old reliable Slater Shoe is a big assortment in our Busy Shoe Department for Spring. Prices \$5.50 to \$7.50. The very latest lasts and new touches in shades, etc., etc. We are also showing some beautiful things in Kiddies Spring Shoes. Also Strap and Mary Jane Slippers in abundance.

Men's Shirts

Men's Shirts are one of our leading features. See our celebrated R. G. Long shirts, bought at his Winnipeg Sale. \$1.00 values for 60c. \$1.25 Shirts for 75c, rest stuff for spring in the fields. See our Satin finished Drill Shirts \$3.75 per pair, guaranteed to mean 12 months. We are showing a big of Boys Knockabout Shirts at 50c, sold regularly at \$1.

Another 5 doz. Ladies allover Aprons to hand this week, our special booster at 50c.

EASTER TOUCHES

New Easter touches in Ladies Waists to hand. Beautiful selections for \$1.50 up to \$4.

Easter Caps for Men and Boys in elegant patterns. See our Leather Auto Caps. Also Ladies outing Caps, very Choice.

Our English Prints and Gingham are gorgeous in design and the top notch in quality. Also 2 1/2 to 5c. per yard cheaper than these goods are sold for elsewhere.

Canadian and Scotch Linoleum \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard. Spring Business in our Grocery Department is a hummer. Our fine cut Cash quotations are doing the trick. GET OUR CASH PRICES.

Buying Potatoes

Cars of Potatoes loading at Gleichen and Cluny this week in charge of a competent buyer. See Ramsay about your tubers.

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen — "The Busy Stores" — Cluny

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

De a v e l Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. MCKAY, Prop.

Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN
General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

—CALL AND SEE US—

GLEICHEN, - - - ALBERTA

J. O. BOGSTIE

DEALER IN

Farm Implements, Automobiles, Harness, Etc.

My spring stock is now complete with everything needed by the Farmer. Inspection will convince you the prices are right and the material the very best manufactured.

Automobiles

We are agents for the McLAUGHLIN. The best car for the money in Canada.

Our garage, in the basement of the Griesbach Block, is the most up-to-date in Alberta. We are prepared to do all kinds of repairing on short notice. Acetylene welding a specialty.

Kentucky Drills

Just received a carload of Light Draft Kentucky Drills—with detachable shoe heel. Be sure to see these before buying.

Acetylene Welding

Bring us all your old broken castings and we will make them as good as new, no matter how large or small. An expert is now on the job, who will save you time and money. No need now to send away and wait days and weeks for any of your repairs.

Harness

We bought a large stock last July before the price advanced and are in a position to give our customers this advantage in harness. Look over our stock if you want to save money.

Chatham, Winner and New Superior Fanning Mills.

Primrose Separators, the best on the market.

Standard Sewing Machine.

Weber and Fish Wagons

Grey Campbell Buggies. Scales. Kitchen Cabinets.

Titan and Mogul Gasoline Engines and Tractors

International Harvesting Company full line of repairs

Advance Rumely Threshing Machine Company

Drills, Packers, Harrows, Binders, Separators, Mowers

largest Implement Stock in this District to select from

J. O. BOGSTIE,

GLEICHEN

Patriotic Donations for
Month of March

During the month of March 1917 the constituency of Gleichen contributed the following amounts to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, South Alberta branch:

Cheadle.....	\$ 117 00
Dalemead.....	5 00
Gleichen.....	400 00
Irricana.....	228 00
Keoma.....	2 00
Langdon.....	25 00
Redland.....	10 00
Strathmore.....	302 00
Standard.....	10 00
Shepard.....	45 00
	\$1,144 00

'Army Medical Corps

A unit of which there seems to be very little known, but which is nevertheless extremely essential to the well being of any army, is the Army Medical Corps and Alberta has contributed many men to this branch of the service. The training depot at Calgary has sent overseas over 1200 for this work and drafts are being continually asked for. These men from Alberta, just like every other branch of the service, have created a record for efficiency and bravery that is very admirable indeed. The fact that out of the 10 men required from Canada per month, Alberta is asked to supply 40, will serve to illustrate the value that is attached to men from this fair province, and speaks well for the training they receive at Victoria barracks, Calgary, which is the headquarters for Military District No. 13. The training consists of a certain amount of squad and company drill, and a thorough instruction in stretcher bearing. Throughout the day lectures in first aid and anatomy are given by experts in this line and practical instruction in bandaging and first aid appliances, are given the men of this corps. The Military Hospital for Military District No. 13 is managed by the doctors and men of this corps.

Another most important part of the Army Medical Corps' duties is in sanitary work in which the men of this corps are given minute instructions. The marvelous progress made along sanitary lines in the present war, is apparent when it is remembered that never before in the history of the world's wars has there been less epidemic or fever. The record is all the more striking owing to the fact that more men are engaged in this gigantic struggle than in all the world's wars during the past two hundred years. A little reflection will convince any intelligent person of the immense amount of work entailed in keeping sanitary conditions at the front in the best possible shape and the number of lives saved thereby.

The best possible illustration of the voluminous work of the Army Medical Corps is to remember that the Canadian soldier, from the time he enlists until the time he is returned to his country and discharged, is under the care of the corps in everything that affects his health. For further information apply to the Recruiting Headquarters, Canadian Army Medical Corps, Victoria Barracks, Calgary.

Good Friday was a very miserable day for the Huns. President Wilson placed his autograph on a paper that will be something more than a scrap.

W. R. McKie unloaded another carload of Ford autos Tuesday. This makes his fourth carload this spring and there are more to follow. One sign of our continued prosperity.

A degree team of the Calgary Knights of Pythias will visit Golden Jubilee Lodge next Thursday night—April 19th—to exemplify the third degree. Every Knight in this district is urged to be present.

"Printing an Art" is a CALL motto.

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. Manager
JOHN AIRD, General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Sup't of Central Western Branches
CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

THINK WELL BEFORE YOU SPEND

Each dollar saved will help Canada to do her share in the War.

Interest allowed at 3% per annum on Savings deposits of \$1 and upwards at any branch of the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. J. CAMERON, Manager

POSTS POSTS

Split and round cedar

Now is the time to be hauling out your next summer requirements before you start your spring work.

Our stock of building material for spring work is complete. Let us quote you on your new buildings.

Give us a Trial

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.

Removal Sale Just 10 Days More

The Hicks Trading Co. Removal Sale will continue 10 days, and low prices will reign supreme.

Our prices are the lowest and the quality the highest. Every article guaranteed.

Our reasons for staying ten days longer is to give those who were unable to attend this sale a chance to do so, and reap the benefit of low prices.

Odd lines are cut to the core and Overalls are only \$1.25 per pair.

Just ten days and all is over, but we are going to make it hum during that time.

THE HICKS TRADING CO.

Pay up your subscription now

Marquis Wheat For Seed

Pure as to variety, with no admixture of other grains. Origin from Dr. Saunders in 1912.

Hand selected each year since.

Won 1st and 2nd Prizes at Calgary Seed Fair.

Has always graded No. 1.

Weights 68 lbs. per bushel when cleaned.

Price at Granary \$2 per bushel.

Cleaned and Filled, ready to sow (sacks free), \$2.50 per bu.

Saw a patch. enough to get your seed for next year.

T. W. SNOWDEN, - - - Ouelleteville